

MASON'S
 O.K. SAUCE.
 O.K. PICKLES.
 MANGO CHUTNEY.
 WORCESTERSHIRE
 SAUCE.
 MUSTARD SAUCE.
 TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1852

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR
WISEMAN'S
 New Orchestra
 4.30 AND 7.30

No. 18,934. 四十五百八千一第 日一十二月九年午戊 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1918. 五拜禮 號五十二月十年七國民華中 PRIOR, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
 In Bags 375 lbs. net.
 In Bags 180 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
 General Managers. 1462

CAPE WHITE WINES.
DRAKENSTEIN
 and
JAGGER CUP
 Shipped by
J. SEDGWICK & CO., LTD.,
 CAPE TOWN.

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.
 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
 Telephone No. 75.

CARTRIDGES.
ARRIVED!!!
 A large consignment of
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, principally loaded
 with E. C. Powder.
HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND
AMMUNITION STORE,
 5-6, Beasdale Arcade. (1896)

A LING & CO.
 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE
 Photographic Goods of Every Description
 in Stock.
 Developing, Printing and Enlarging
 Casson Marbles in Various Shades.
 Telephone 1212. (1906)

DEAR TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK-DAY.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	"	"
9.20	"	"
10.20	"	"
11.20	"	"
12.00 noon	to 1.30 p.m.	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.45	"	"
8.45	"	"
9.45	"	"
10.45	"	"
11.45	"	"
12.45	"	"
1.45	"	"

OUR TERMS MAKE IT EASY TO HAVE A VICTROLA.

The instrument selected by the World's Greatest Artists.



PRICES from \$44.
20% discount for cash with order.
Exclusive Agents:

MOUTRIE'S

BRITISH UNDERWEAR

Distinguished always for the unvarying quality of the highest grade.

MORLEY'S manufacture stands first in favour among discerning men.

NEW STOCK IN AUTUMN WEIGHTS AT

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE AND RELIABILITY

HOWE SCALES

LARGE VARIETY OF VARIOUS TYPES IN STOCK.

MUSTARD & CO.,

4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE 1188.

AGENTS in FOOCHEW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON:
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

FOOK LEE & Co.

Established 1871.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, HOUSE & SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

HEAD OFFICE:

Nos. 2a, 2 & 4, Hillier Street.
Phone 1174.

BRANCH OFFICE:

York Building, Chater Road.
Phone 1950.

PRICE SENT ON APPLICATION.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

Is Opening at Kowloon (Near Post Office),
AGAIN TO-NIGHT, at 9 p.m.
OUR GREAT PROGRAMME!

DON'T MISS

The Aerial Act, The Peking Premier Acrobats and The Boneless Wonder
Along with a PROGRAMME never before witnessed in Hongkong.
SEE OUR BEAUTIFUL ARAB STALLIONS AND PERFORMING PONIES.

Our Menagerie consists of

Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Hyenas, Emu, Zebra,
Wallaby, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, etc.

NEXT MATINEE-SATURDAY AT 4 P.M.

Doors Open 3 p.m.

When Children will be admitted at half-price to all parts of the Circus.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION

Full Box, Six Seats	\$15.00	Second Chairs	\$1.50
Single Seats, Box	2.00	Stalls	1.00
First Chairs	2.00	Gallery	50 cts.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price to the \$1 & \$1.50 seats.

BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S PIANO CO. DAILY.
W. HARMSTON, Proprietor. C. M. BRUCE, Band Master. R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, Agents.

"OUR DAY" IN HONGKONG.

A TRIUMPH OF ORGANISATION.

SPLENDID FINANCIAL RESULT ASSURED.

The European community in Hongkong was busily employed yesterday collecting money for the "Our Day Fund." Business was almost at a standstill in the forenoon, for, with the distraction of a constant stream of gaily-clad young ladies making irresistible appeals on behalf of the good cause, it was scarcely possible that the ordinary routine work of the commercial houses could receive serious attention. In the afternoon the offices were closed to allow of everyone attending the Gymkhana at Happy Valley.

It is too early yet to venture even an approximate estimate of the financial result, because the full programme will not be completed for some days yet, but the splendid co-operation of effort is expected to yield as large a sum as was raised for the same worthy object last year. The collections on behalf of "Our Day" have, indeed, shown a gratifying increase each year. In 1912 they amounted to \$12,000, in 1913 to \$41,000, and in 1917 to the substantial total of \$110,415—a result due in no small measure to the drawing of war bonds, from which the handsome figure of \$32,000 was obtained. This year there was no drawing of war bonds, but the Hongkong Gymkhana Club kindly arranged a Gymkhana in its place.

It is believed that last year's return from the selling of roses in the streets has been exceeded, because a more extensive area has been covered. The auction sale, however, realised \$5,600, which is \$1,900 less than in 1917. The large crowd at Happy Valley, and the generous manner in which the side-shows were patronised, encourages the belief that the Gymkhana will be the means of furnishing as much money as the War Drawing last year. The illuminated fête at night attracted a gathering of several thousands. The \$5 seats were all sold out early yesterday morning.

To-morrow there is to be another Gymkhana meeting with the side-shows again in full swing, while on November 7th and 8th the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club will present "The Barton Mystery" at the Theatre Royal. The local Chinese community have been busy for the past few days collecting for the "Our Day" Fund, and have met with a very generous response.

Taken altogether, the Colony is to be congratulated on the success achieved, and thanks are due to those who worked so hard all through yesterday, as well as those who gave so freely of their time in preparing for the celebration. The Committee was composed of the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, Messrs. R. M. Dyer, N. J. Stabb, W. Sinclair, C. H. P. Hay, L. N. Lee and R. Sutherland, with Mr. H. C. Sandford as Hon. Treasurer and the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, as Hon. Secretary. There was also a Publicity Committee, whose members—Messrs. F. A. Perry, B. Wyllie, J. H. Scott, A. W. Smith and A. D. Gee—showed commendable enterprise and activity.

The "Our Day" Committee gratefully acknowledges the services of all those who helped, in various ways, to contribute to yesterday's success, especially the Portuguese community, under the chairmanship of the Consul for Portugal; the Chinese community, under the leadership of the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook; and the Japanese community, under the chairmanship of the Japanese Consul, Mr. E. Suzuki, and Mr. B. Mori. Messrs. J. B. Keith, G. Duncan, A. Simpson, G. W. Avenell and W. J. Owens are thanked for their work in connection with the side-shows at the Gymkhana; also the Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd., Messrs. Wiseman, Ltd., the King Edward Hotel, Messrs. M. Y. Sun, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., the four local newspapers, the Hongkong Tramway Company, and the Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Company.

THE SALE OF ROSES.

The city looked its gayest yesterday morning, the flags of the Allies flying conspicuously from most of the buildings, and even the tramways were bedecked with patriotic flags. From about eight o'clock in the morning the streets were taken charge of by bevy of young ladies, dressed in white and bedecked with numerous badges, bearing trays of roses and "Our Day" badges. So wholeheartedly did both the vendors and the buyers enter into the spirit of the day, that in many of the posts the stock of roses ran out in less than an hour. The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., the Hon. Secretary, was telephoned to, and obtaining the aid of a motor-car, he ensured a better distribution of the roses that remained.

A feature of the sale of roses in the morning was that every possible source of revenue was tapped. Besides the large numbers of ladies and girls who thronged the streets, systematic calls were made at the offices in the city and the residences on the upper levels and in Kowloon. The ships in harbour were visited by Miss Gurner, with the Misses Ventris and Robertson and the Masters Long, in a motor-boat, with very gratifying results. The military posts, even the most remote of them, were "raided," and the Star Ferry and the Government Civil Hospital received due attention. The Chinese quarters were covered by the school children, who showed great enthusiasm in the task of collecting money. Led by their teachers, batches of school boys and girls were very active in the more crowded parts of the city. At least 21,000 roses were disposed of—about 4,000 more than last year, besides a large number of Red Cross badges.

The Acting President of the street selling Committee, Mrs. Gurner, and the members of the Committee—Mrs. Ralphs, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Mr. T. E. Pearce and Mr. E. Ralphs—generally superintended the morning's operations. The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, who is now in Peking, is also on the Committee.

The Committee desires to thank Mr. Ho Kom Tong, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the Hon. Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Chan Kang U, and Mr. Chan Ping Shing for the gift of the roses sold yesterday; Lady Chater, Lady Ho Tang, Mrs. Holyoak, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Ede, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Mansfield, Mr. J. W. Taylor, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mr. G. S. Archbutt, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, and Mr. Nicholson for the gift of roses and flowers for the hospitals; the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak for the gift of the cigarettes distributed to all soldiers and sailors; and the members of the Jewish Recreation Club for gift of a silver tea service which is to be raffled for the benefit of the Rose Fund.

ROSE SELLERS AND THEIR STATIONS.

The following is a complete and revised list of the rose-sellers:

Hongkong Club to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's—Mrs. Ross Thomson, assisted by Messdames Adams, Montagu Harston, Taylor and the Misses MacGregor and Anderson.

Law Courts and Prince's Buildings—Mrs. Wakeman, assisted by Mrs. Moore, the Misses V. and H. Butlerfeld, and Miss Enid Cooper.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Mrs. McKenny, assisted by the Misses M. and D. Rodger.

Ice House Street and Des Vœux Road—Mrs. Singer, assisted by Messdames G. Mooter and Bouet, the Misses L. Filkins, E. Johnston, Margaret Cameron and Bengie Mooter.

Queen's Road from Battery Path to Flower Street—Miss Luck-Smith, assisted by Mrs. Henderson-Smith and Miss Gracie Main.

Chartered Bank—Mrs. Mathieson.

Mercantile Bank—Mrs. House Street to Queen's Road from Lee House Street to Pedder Street—Miss Sophie Well, assisted by the Misses D. Curry, and Mrs. M. Kinross.

Flower Street—Messdames Reynolds and G. G. Langham, assisted by the pupils of the Victoria British School.

Des Vœux Road from Messrs. Gilman to Alexandra Cafe—Mrs. Bird, assisted by Messdames N. S. Brown, A. R. Lowe and E. C. Clarke.

Pedder Street West to P. & O. Office—Mrs. Rutherford, assisted by the Misses Gordon.

P. & O. Office, Hotel Mannions, and Government Buildings—Mrs. Wallace, assisted by Messdames E. Hayward, Robert Hall, W. Dunbar and Miss Davidson.

King's, York, and St. George's Buildings—Mrs. Egan-Jones, assisted by Mrs. Hollingsworth, the Misses Leach, and Joyce and Dorothy Holyoak.

Queen's Buildings—Mrs. Mansfield, assisted by Mrs. Hankey, the Misses Dorothy Lander, Marjorie Denison, Dodo Ritchie, Wilkinson and Esme Woodcock.

Hongkong Hotel and Pedder Street east—Mrs. Grimble and the Misses Grimble.

C.S.O. and P.W.D.—Mrs. Bowley, assisted by Messdames Parker-Rees and Pettley.

Alexandra Buildings and Messrs. Lane, Crawford—Mrs. Hodgson, assisted by Messdames Partington and Murray.

Naval Yard—Mrs. Gurner.

(a) H.M. Dockyard—Main Gate—Mrs. Rodney and the Misses Florence Rodney, Mabel Wright, Mrs. Heard, Mrs. Searle, the Misses Joyce Heard and Peggy Searle.

Ordinance Gate—The Misses Stanley.

(b) Examination Service Gate and (c) Offices—Messdames Dreaper, Myburgh, Marryat and Miss Magistron.

(c) Shops—Mrs. Phillips.

(d) Examination Launches—Messrs. E. Brown and J. Deane.

(e) Naval Hospital—Mrs. Dreaper.

(f) Kowloon Depot and Torpedo Boats—Mrs. Platt and the Misses George.

(g) D'Aguilar P.W.S.S.—Mrs. Long and the Masters Long.

(h) Peak, P.W.S.S.—The Misses Beck with.

(i) Stonecutters' W/T Station—Mrs. Long and the Masters Long.

(j) Jubilee P.W.S.S.—Mrs. Gurner.

Harbour—H.M. Ships—Miss Gurner, Miss Ventris, Miss Perston.

Garden Road and east side of Cricket Club—Mrs. King, assisted by Messdames MacFarlane, MacKichan, Forsyth, Gordon, Caygill and Floyd.

Star Ferry—The Misses Goodall, assisted by Mrs. Solomon.

Blake Pier—Miss Ellis.

May Road and Queen's Gardens—Messdames Kennet and Webb, assisted by the Misses Dora Cameron and Sooters, and Master Tony Webb.

Glennally and Caine Road—Mrs. Botelho, assisted by the Misses Aurea Souza, E. Xavier, Dorothy Morris, Maria de Souza, Cecilia Alves, Cecilia Botelho, Elfrida Osmund, Julia Soares, Marie Souza and Leonore Colloca.

The Peak—Mrs. Main, assisted by the Misses Angel Orniston, Lucy Ritter, Edith Bire, Masters Ronald Armstrong, Gordon Burnett, Henry Butterfield, David Ellis, Alfred Lamert, Alec Pearce and O. Ritter.

West Point, including the Government Civil Hospital—Mrs. Middleton Smith, assisted by Mrs. Marley, Mrs. Earle, the Misses Bagley, Ellison Curtis, Miss Griffin and pupils of St. Stephen's Girls' College, the pupils of St. Paul's Girls' College, the Rev. Mr. Hewitt and pupils of St. Stephen's Boys' College, the Rev. Mr. Featherstone and pupils of the Diocesan Boys' School.

Italian Convent—The Rev. Mother Superior, assisted by the Misses Ballarmina Gutierrez, Bettie Ozorio, Carmen de Rosa, Cissy Alves, Irene Passmore, Jessie Walker, Cissie Xavier, Lizzie Thomas, Margaret Kent, Rosie Gubbay, Sarah Lima and Telma Burtonjee.

St. Mary's School, Kowloon—The Sister-in-charge, assisted by the Misses Elsa Alves, Gladys McNeider, Lizzie Oliviera, Maria Emilia Alves, Marjorie Stewart, Marjorie White, Molly d'Almada, Olive Gerrard, Stella Silva, Violet Capell, Violet Stelfelt and F. Oliviera.

French Convent—Sister Beatrice, assisted by the Misses M. Ramsay, G. Broock, D. Windebank, F. Hamilton, S. Ferguson, Vivienne Young, Ruby Young, Rosebud Young and Dolly Haynes.

Quarry Bay—Mrs. Grimshaw, assisted by Messdames W. T. Hill, R. Duncan, E. H. Cousins, and the Misses W. McNeill, Betty Ferguson, Nan Ferguson, Beatrice Hardwick, Cissie Polley, Freda Cousins, Maggie Russell, Jean Prowse, Cissie Prowse, Marnie Wallace, Ina Morrison, Masters Keith Boulton and Willie Polley.

Kowloon Dock and Cosmopolitan Dock—Miss Graham, assisted by Messdames G. Duncan and Forsyth, the Misses Kinross, Ramsay, G. Ramsay, Blise, E. Blise, Spradbery, L. Spradbery, A. Smith, Winnie Henderson, Graham, and Maud Graham, and Masters W. Forsyth, H. Duncan, G. Hedley and J. Logan.

Kowloon—Messdames W. Harris-Gill and Stark, assisted by the Misses Neave, F. Neave, E. Murphy, E. Knight, M. Ogilvie, B. Tarrant, Susan Weill, Pearl Ogilvie, W. Robinson, E. Coburn, N. Thorburn, G. Saunders, S. Judah and M. White.

Belliford Girls' School—Miss Clarke, staff and pupils.

Military Posts—Mrs. Robertson.

(a) Bowen Road Hospital and R. A. Mess—Mrs. Robertson, assisted by the Misses Eileen Lammert and Betty Hammond.

(b) Mt. Austin Barracks—Messdames Richardson and Nevill, Miss Muriel Richardson and Master S. Boulton.

(c) Wellington Barracks, Soldiers' Club and Ordnance Offices—The Misses Haynes, Nora Howell and Dorothy May, and Master F. Young.

(d) Victoria Barracks and Headquarters—Mrs. Milner Jones, the Misses Leah Lintott, Violet May and Eileen Howell.

(e) Kowloon and Kowloon Hospital—Mrs. Reynolds, the Misses N. and O. Reynolds, Miss Betty Davidson, Mrs. Aitken, Miss Marjorie Aitken, and Master L. Aitken.

(f) Stonecutters—Mrs. Hudson.

(g) Lyceum—The Misses Hastings and Robertson.

(h) Devil's Peak—Mrs. Tattam and Masters Howell and Harrow.

(i) Belchers, Mount Davis, Jubilee Lower Guard and Pinewood—Miss Chrissie Allison.

Queen's College—Mr. Tanner, staff and pupils.

St. Joseph's College—Staff and pupils.

Saiyungpun School—Mr. Morris, staff and pupils.

Victoria British School—Mr. Forster, assisted by the Misses Cooper, C. and S. Shaw, Betty Baker, Doris Anderson, Rose Tolan, Mary Lee, Chrissie Angus, Nellie Purden, Eva Woolley, E. Moses, K. Sooks, Cissie Hast, Ivy Musco, and Annie Tolan.

Garrison School—The Headmaster, and pupils.

Yaumatei School—Mr. Crook, staff and pupils.

Ellis Kadoorie School—Mr. B. James, staff and pupils.

Wanchai and Indian Schools—Mr. R. J. Birbeck, staff and pupils.

Chinese Y.M.C.A.—Mr. Macpherson.

THE AUCTION SALE OF ROSES.

There was a very animated scene on the Hongkong Club cricket ground at noon, when Mr. H. P. White offered for sale by auction, the special roses, for the designing of which the Committee have to thank Mr. G. P. de Martin and for the gift of which the Committee are indebted to Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Compton, Mr. Hancock, Messrs. Powell, Mrs. Basto, Madame Lily, Miss Fairall, Mrs. Yvanovich, Madame Flint, and Mrs. Akbar, and the South China Morning Post for the gift of shields. The ladies who had sold roses in the streets all the morning assembled there to hand in the proceeds. Some of the girls wore striking costumes, in which red, white, and blue played a prominent part. Miss Chrissie Allison as "The Allies" was especially noticeable. Ten and light refreshments were supplied in a large tent, the catering being kindly undertaken by the Hongkong Hotel, while selections of music were rendered by the Band of the 13th Infantry. Later, many had luncheon at the Hongkong Club before going on to the Gymkhana.

Early arrivals for the auction were the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the Hon. Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Messrs. N. J. Stabb, R. Sutherland, H. C. Sandford, R. M. Dyer, T. E. Pearce, and E. M. V. R. de Souza. The Officer Administering the Government made his appearance at about noon.

The sum of \$3,480 was realised by the auction, the bidding, in many instances, being very brisk. Mr. H. P. White made an ideal auctioneer, and raised many a laugh by his humorous sallies. The Misses Ventris, Thurfield, and Gurner assisted Mr. White by holding up the articles for inspection. The first rose, worth \$250, the purchase being on behalf of H.E. the Governor, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak bought two sprays for \$325. The highest price fetched in the auction was \$250, bid by the Hon. Mr. D. Landale for a cushion. A yellow silk handkerchief, presented by Mr. Hancock, was bought by Mr. Ho Wing for \$40. A pair of dressed dolls, designated by the jocular Mr. White as the "Heavenly Twins," were purchased by Mr. A. B. Lowe for \$300. They were presented by Miss Fairall. Eight hand-painted tray covers, given by Mrs. Basto, were knocked down to Mr. E. M. V. R. de Souza for \$275. One of the most interesting exhibits was a series of photographs of the *Vindictive*, of Zebrugge fame, with the autographs of some of those who took part in the raid. The bidding for these started at \$200, and eventually rose to \$300, at which figure Messrs. Lee and Boswick became the owners. Mr. Brook Smith, a Shanghai visitor, purchased a basket of five roses for \$275.

The results were as follow:—
Hon. Mr. C. Severn, (on behalf of H.E. the Governor)—\$250 and \$275.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale—\$250 (Satin Cushion) and \$250.

Hon. Mr. Ho Fook—\$200 and \$275.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak—\$325.
Lady Ho Tung—\$275.
Mr. R. M. Dyer—\$225.
Hon. Mr. Chan Kai Ming—\$275.
Hon. Mr. Ho Kom Tong—\$300.
Mr. W. A. Dowley—\$300.
Mr. Brook Smith—\$275.
Mr. E. Hancock—\$300.
Mr. A. Ritchie—\$250.
Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza—\$275 (hand-painted tray-covers).
Messrs. L. N. Lee and C. Bewick—(Photographs of H.M.S. *Vindictive* and crew), \$300.
Mr. A. B. Lowe—(Dolls) \$200.
Mr. T. E. Pearce—\$200.
Mr. Ho Wing—(silk handkerchief) \$40.

THE GYMKHANA.

A MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS.

Patrons: H.E. Sir F. H. May and H.E. Major-General F. Ventris. Committee: The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (ex-officio), the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Messrs. H. P. White, D. M. Ross, J. Gibb and C. H. Blazon, Dr. Forsyth and Major Caswell. Judge: Mr. D. M. Ross. Handicapper: Mr. D. M. Ross. Starters: Messrs. H. J. Gedge and P. M. Hodgson. Time-keeper: Mr. M. B. Sassoon.

The attendance at the Gymkhana exceeded all expectations, and was gratifying proof of the anxiety of the European community of Hongkong to do all they could to swell the Fund. The afternoon was beautifully fine and the Grand Stand and its precincts presented a bright and animated spectacle. Popular selections of music were discoursed throughout the afternoon by the Band of the 13th Infantry.

H.E. the Acting Governor arrived shortly after 2 p.m. and inspected the local Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, which was on duty on the course.

MATIONS

EMAN'S

TER FOR YOU

AND

WISEMAN'S

ENTERTAIN YOU.

MUSIC

EVERY AFTERNOON

AT 4.30

AND

EVERY EVENING

AT 7.30

INTIMATION

Something better than a Card

for friends at home at

Xmas Time

OUR

PHOTO

CALENDAR

will keep you in remembrance all

the year round.

Your friends will value it

Price \$2.50

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

TEL. 16

DEATH

Branch.—At the General Hospital,
Shanghai, on October 18th, CAO
BIANCHI, aged 37 years.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 25TH, 1918.

GERMAN GUILTY

The answer which Germany has returned to President Wilson makes it perfectly clear that her overtures for peace—it would be ridiculous to term them a peace offer—were very far from being evidence of an intention to surrender unconditionally. They were in the nature of another "bluff," designed to serve the dual purpose of creating dissension between the Allies, or between pacifists and other subjects of the Allied nations, and of inducing the Allies to relax their efforts to break down Germany's resistance. Too much proof, however, has been given of the utter insincerity and craftiness of the Germans for the leaders of the Allies to be deceived. Rather will they keep a more watchful eye than ever upon the manoeuvres of the enemy. It is by no means improbable that the announcement that orders have been issued to submarine commanders to refrain from sinking passenger-ships is made solely with the object of throwing the Allies off their guard, so that these pirate craft may be enabled to strike down their quarry with greater safety. In the event of this happening, Germany's reply to any remonstrance would be a reference to her answer, wherein she says she will not be responsible for sinkings by submarines which, owing to "mechanical" difficulties, may not have received the recent order. The natural conclusion to place upon the German Note is that the few by whom it was conceived wish it to be believed that they are not themselves responsible for the inhuman acts committed by the millions of their troops who swarmed through Belgium and into Northern France, and therefore that, as they are the official representatives of Germany, that country

should not be made to suffer, notwithstanding the heinous disposition and conduct of the vast majority of its inhabitants. In other words, Germany, as a nation is not to be held accountable for the acts of her armed forces, and, therefore, as a nation, must suffer no penalty but be left to punish her own subjects should she think fit to do so. Apart, however, from the question as to whether or no the few who drafted Germany's answer are themselves equally guilty with their compatriots of the crimes which have been perpetrated—and no one can doubt that they are—a very important point for consideration is whether those few are, in fact, the representatives of Germany, and, if so, are they at all likely to remain such any longer than is necessary to serve the present purpose? President Wilson particularly impressed upon the German nation the fact that the Allies would not open up negotiations with those in authority in Germany who permitted, and encouraged—if, indeed, they did not actually order—the war to be waged in a manner which was described by the late Lord Kitchener as resembling "the barbarous savagery of the Dervishes in the Sudan." Negotiations cannot be entered into with the leaders of a tribe of murderers and despoilers so long as those leaders are the same persons, or share the same views, as those who inspired or directed the commission of enormities which have shocked the civilized world. Nor are negotiations possible with such a tribe unless the members of it give proof of repentance and readiness to make restitution as far as possible. As it is, those who compiled Germany's reply give no such proof, but on the contrary, have the audacity to protest against "the reproach of illegal and inhuman actions made against the German land and sea forces and thus against the German people." They identify themselves with the original leaders of the murderers and despoilers, whose conduct they still endeavour to justify. Consequently, there should be no further dealings with them. The only way to ensure "a peace of justice," for which they profess to be so solicitous, is to leave the Allied armies free to complete their task of crushing Prussian militarism.

There were no cases of communicable diseases notified in the Colony on Wednesday.

Mr. Li Yew Hon, ex-Civil Governor of Canton, is making a short stay in the Colony.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Jenkin and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Beswick returned to the Colony on Wednesday from Shanghai.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending October 12th amounted to 87,070 tons and the sales to 56,813 tons.

Mr. S. F. Jones, formerly agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. in Kobe, has been appointed to the agency in Shanghai of the Grace China Company.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chi Pak, accompanied by Dr. Anderson of Fatsan, and a big Chinese party, is on a visit to Peking and is doing the sight of the capital.

A party of gentlemen have arrived in Shanghai from America to establish a central branch of the new Asia Banking Corporation, which is to be opened in the Settlement as soon as suitable quarters can be secured.

J. Spencer Rozario, formerly of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Shanghai, who is with the 7th Battalion Canadians, has been laid up at the casualty clearing station with a gunshot wound received during the recent big offensive.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—Mr. Cheung Sam-woo \$100; Mr. Ho Chuk-kui \$100; Foreign Goods Dealers' Guild (export) \$50; Fresh Fish Guild \$30; Mr. Mok Shan-nan \$25; Mr. Wong Fa-pung \$25; Mr. Tong Yat-chuen \$25; Mr. Fa Yik-pang \$25; Comrades' Department French Bank \$25; Bellen Public School (October-November) \$20; Mr. Ma Wei Nam \$20.

TYPHOON WARNINGS

The following telegram has been received by the "American Consulate-General," Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
1 p.m., October 24th.
Cyclone or typhoon W. of Balintang channel, filling up.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

Canton, October 24th.

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

It is reported that Chan Kwing-ming's forces in Fukien have ceased war with the Fukien troops. They have evacuated Chang Chow, in Fukien, and are returning to Swatow. The Tuchun, when informed of the retreat, ordered the King Wai troops in Chiu Chow to be dispatched to Commander Lau Chi-luk, in Swatow, so that it may be possible to prevent Chan's return.

Another message states that Chan's forces have recently returned to Wai Chow with a view to plot a revolution against the Tuchun who has dismissed Chan Kwing-ming from the Superintendentcy of Wai Chow and Chiu Chow. It is said that the movement will commence in Shek Lung, and approach Canton along the railway.

LEADERS REPORTED TO BE DETAINED.

We are informed that Li Fook-lam, the Defence Commissioner of Canton, who was called to the Tuchun's yamen for consultation, was detained when he refused to obey the Tuchun's order to send his troops to attack Shui Hing. He was released later, however, when the Tuchun learned that there might be trouble if Li were detained any longer.

It is also reported that Ngai Pong-ping, the Superintendent of Police, was also detained by the Tuchun for a few hours for refusing to dissolve the Military and Police Union, but the Tuchun, fearing opposition, released Ngai after consulting his advisers.

GRAVE SITUATION RELIEVED.

We learn that Li Yew-hon, having given up the seal of office as Civil Governor to his successor, the Tuchun has ordered the troops whom he sent to Sam-shui for emergencies to return to Canton. The Shui Hing troops, who were sent to guard the borders of Shui Hing, were recalled to Shui Hing for other purposes, and the grave situation here is thus relieved.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT RECOGNISED.

The Intercourse Commissioner has reported that the American Consul in Shamen has acknowledged the receipt of the dispatch from the Military Government and formally recognised it. Intercourse between the Government and Foreign representatives in the province is assured by this recognition.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF JAM.

A Chinese who pleaded guilty to stealing two tins of jam from the Kowloon Godowns was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

AN INGENIOUS CHINESE.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to being found on the premises of the Kowloon Godowns Co. without any lawful excuse. Inspector Gordon stated that defendant was noticed under one of the wharves in the godowns with a quantity of nails wrapped up in a cloth. Defendant, it was stated, had gathered the nails which fell through the planks of the wharf while the coolies were opening boxes on the wharf.

Defendant stated that necessity drove him to take refuge under the wharf. Mr. Wood fined defendant \$2.

THEFT OF SUGAR.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a bag of sugar from the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co.'s godown in Connaught Road West.

Defendant, who was arrested while leaving the godown with the sugar, stated that the cook in the godown gave him the bag.

Mr. H. H. Taylor, of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., stated that several thefts had occurred in the godowns. His firm was working day and night owing to the extra pressure in war time, and it was impossible to trace the thefts. His firm engaged a certain number of coolies, and the customers, also, sent in their own coolies to get goods. Defendant had no business to be on the premises.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

A Chinese accountant, of No. 201, Hollywood Road, was charged with receiving 19 gross of nibs, valued at \$57, well knowing them to have been stolen.

Mr. Hall, of Messrs. Lo & Lo, appeared for the defendant. It was stated that the nibs, which belonged to the Dera Wing Stationery establishment, were stolen on December 28th last. They were not recovered till Wednesday, when a Chinese offered them for sale to the Dera Wing Co., who immediately recognised them. In reply to questions the man with the nibs stated that he bought them from a Chinese firm for \$12. This firm was visited by the Police, who arrested defendant.

Mr. Hall stated that, in his opinion, the case was a trumped-up one. His client denied the charge, and would bring in his sales book as evidence. Mr. Wood remanded the case till Saturday, fixing bail at \$100.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

INTERNMENT OF GERMANS.

PEKING, October 23rd.

One hundred German families will be interned on Friday.

PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY.

The President received birthday congratulations to-day.

THE "KING-MAKER" TO BE PARDONED.

Chang Hsun has been pardoned. This is regarded as inopportune, the Southerners viewing it as an indication of monarchical sympathies. The pardon has been delayed owing to the threat of exposure by Chang Hsun. The documents, however, repose in the archives of the French Legation.

[THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY PROPERTY IN SHAMEN.

LONDON, October 24th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. C. E. Yate, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the new Trading with the Enemy Regulations, dealing with the question of leases on German buildings in the British Concession in Shamen, China, were being prepared.

INCREASE IN OPIUM PRODUCTION.

Replying to Mr. G. Stewart, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government had received no official information of any increase in the local production of opium in China since the termination of the 1911 Agreement, and the cessation of the Indian import.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE SITUATION AT FOCHOW.

PEKING, October 24th.

It is reported that Fochow city is in a very dangerous position, and the Tuchun, Li How-ki, has been forced to resign.

LUK WING-TING AND PEACE.

General Luk Wing-ting has wired the Peking Government expressing his views in regard to peace.

NETHERLANDS INDIES AND CHINA TEA.

The prohibition of the importation of China tea into the Netherlands Indies has been cancelled.

TUAN CHI-JUI A PASSIVE SPECTATOR.

Tuan Chi-jui has announced that he will not interfere in regard with either to peace or war.

BRITISH RED CROSS IN SIBERIA.

HONGKONG UNIT'S SERVICES NOT REQUIRED.

We understand that Mr. E. Ralphs, Acting Assistant Commissioner of St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Hongkong and China District, has received a notification that the services of the British Red Cross unit, which was to have left Hongkong for Siberia, are not now required and the scheme is indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Ralphs is leaving on Saturday for Vladivostok to act as Commissioner of the British Red Cross organisation there until the arrival of General Sir Charles Powell, the newly-appointed British Commissioner.

SPORTS.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC.

This first division League match will be played on the Club Ground at 4.30 p.m. to-morrow. The teams will be as follows:—

South China Athletic—Lau Hing Cheong; Cheung Wing Hon and Fung Tai; Leung Yik Tong, Leung Dai Fong and Chan So; Kwok Po Kun, Au Kit Sang, Ip Kwai Sham, Tin Kwon Shan and Ko Kin Fun.

Hongkong—G. Gerrard; F. W. Black and J. McCubbin; W. Hamilton, J. Stewart and J. D. Carriere; J. Ramusson, T. L. Knight, D. Riechelmann, H. McFarish and T. Jennings. Reserve: E. Eien.

THE GENERAL adjourned on the 24th, the Office of the General, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., Road, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, Nov. 1st, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 25th, to November 15th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, October 24th, 1918. [3478]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.
Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.
All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.
Manageress—Mrs. ALLEN. [3533]

JUST RECEIVED
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

This is the year to have a good garden. Plant lot of Seed and take good care of the Garden. Then you will have every reason to be pleased with the result.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.
P. O. Box 620. [544]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.
A HOUSE in Kintaford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. [3480]

TO LET.
HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. [3480]

TO LET.
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [3000]

FOR SALE.
HOUSE AND LAND at the Peak.

Apply—
DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Hongkong. [2565]

WANTED.
A GODOWN, if possible at the water front.

Write, stating terms to—
Box No. 2577,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2577]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%).

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80
yielding a net income of 5.68%.

Bearing interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918.

Subscription List will be Opened on OCTOBER 20th, 1918, and Closed on November 20th, 1918.

Further particulars on application to the—
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,
5, CHATEAU ROAD,
M. ROUET DE JOURNAL,
Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. [3533]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80.

Bearing interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years. Subscription list will be closed on November 20th, 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before October 29th, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:
THE BINQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK)

Princes Building, Charter Road, where full particulars may be obtained.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. [3507]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 3 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER,
No. 124, Des Vaux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833. [2577]

THE WAR.

"NO PROSPECTS OF IMMEDIATE PEACE."

NEW CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH IN THE REICHSTAG.

BRITISH ENTER VALENCIENNES.

ALLIED TROOPS FIRM ON THE DUTCH FRONTIER.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MEETING OF THE REICHSTAG.

CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

COPENHAGEN, October 23rd.

The Reichstag has re-assembled. The Chancellor, in his speech, said that the whole German people were anxious to hear the Government's views regarding the prospects of the success of the peace effort.

President Wilson's first answer to the German Government's peace move brought the question of a "peace of justice" or a "peace of violence" to the forefront in all countries.

The Chancellor hoped that President Wilson's next answer would set doubts at rest. Until then the German people must prepare for both eventualities—either that the enemy Governments were anxious for war, in which case the Germans would fight defensively with all the force of a people driven to the last extremity, or for going to the Conference table. In the latter case the German people were entitled to ask what a peace based on President Wilson's conditions meant for Germany's future.

The Chancellor continuing, stated that it was a question of stupendous import, for not only would Germany's strength decide what was right, but the decision would result from what was thought to be right, in free discussion with her opponents. That was a great effort for a proud people, accustomed to victory. It had been represented to him that the acceptance of President Wilson's conditions would mean the submission of questions of legality to an anti-German Court of Justice. If that was so, why, asked the Chancellor, did the extreme apostles of force in the *Entente* fear the Council Chamber as the guilty feared the Court of Justice.

"NO PROSPECTS OF IMMEDIATE PEACE."

OPINION IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 23rd.

On the receipt of the German Note President Wilson conferred with Mr. Lansing until midnight.

Reliable circles declare that there are no prospects of immediate peace, and that there will be no armistice except upon conditions that destroy for ever the power of German militarism.

REPARATIONS TO BE INSISTED UPON.

LYONS, October 23rd.

A double demonstration occurred on Tuesday in the Chamber and the Senate on the occasion of the return of representatives from the liberated districts.

In the Senate, Mr. Pichon declared that all reparations, restitutions and guarantees should be enforced on the enemy.

In the Chamber, the President, M. Deschanel, greeted the return of his colleagues from Lille. He recalled the moral and physical sufferings they had endured for four years.

M. Delors movingly described the executions and cruelties of the Germans in the deportations of men, women and children who were condemned to work for the enemy. He declared, amid applause, that it was impossible to make peace without reparations. *French wireless.*

THE NEW TURKISH CABINET.

LONDON, October 24th.

Reuter learns that Izet Pasha's new Cabinet in Constantinople is apparently trying the German trick of attempting to bargain with the Allies.

GERMAN LEVY ON BELGIAN TOWNS.

LONDON, October 22nd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Hall, Lord Robert Cecil said that he was unable to specify the total amount the Germans had levied on the cities and towns of Belgium and France, but full reparation formed a part of the war aims of the Allies.

SHIPPING LOSSES.

GOVERNMENT TO SELL VESSELS TO SHIPPING COMPANIES.

LONDON, October 22nd.

The Press Bureau announces that the Government has decided to sell a limited number of Government owned vessels to owners who have lost ships by submarine in order to replace the losses. The decision will not affect the use of the vessels during the war emergency.

THE SMYRNA COMMISSION.

ATHENS, October 22nd.

The Smyrna Commission, to which reference was made in the cables on the 8th inst., has returned to Smyrna without landing or consulting anyone.

[The Commission was sent by the Governor of Smyrna, whom the Germans recently denounced as a *Pro-Entente*, to enter into contact with the Allies.]

213 LIVES LOST ON THE "TICONDEROGA."

WASHINGTON, October 23rd.

It is officially announced that the total of soldiers and crew lost on the *Ticonderoga*, the sinking of which was cabled on the 12th inst., was 213.

FRANCE'S FOURTH LIBERATION LOAN.

LONDON, October 21st.

A Havas message states:—France's Fourth War Liberation Loan was inaugurated on Sunday.

America has subscribed 14 million francs as a token of her confidence in France. Thousands of Parisians visited the Place La Concorde and the Tuilleries in honour of "the little tigers" of the Tuilleries and to inspect the collection of 1,500 German guns, aeroplanes, sausage balloons, and a big tank.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 24th.

Silver is steady.

LONDON, October 24th.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu's report states:—

The tendency in the market continues good. The present price of 49½ has been quoted on fifty successive working days.

This is a record duration. China exchanges still vacillate. Shanghai quotation rose to 54.2d, a tael, after dropping to 54 for one day.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE WANTON DESTRUCTION IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, October 22nd.

There is much amusement at the announcement from Berlin that a so-called "neutral" Commission has left Brussels for the Front to investigate the allegations of wanton destruction by the Germans.

THE CONTROL OF THE SCHELD.

HOLLAND'S RIGHT QUESTIONED.

LONDON, October 22nd.

In connection with the arrival of the Allies in the region of the Scheldt, French newspapers point out that the Allies never admitted the right of Holland to control the mouth of the Scheldt. They declare the time has now come for the Allies to speak.

COTTON AND RUBBER PROPOSED GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

LONDON, October 22nd.

In order to help maintain the balance between the production of cotton yarn and the requirements of the looms the Cotton Control Board has ordered the entire stoppage of all looms for the week beginning October 21st.

The Press Bureau announces that in view of the necessity of saving ocean freights it is considered desirable to notify the Rubber Trade that the Minister of Munitions has appointed a Committee, with Sir Clarendon Hyde as chairman, to advise him regarding the control of rubber. Meanwhile it is deemed necessary to issue a warning that it may be necessary to fix maximum prices for rubber transactions and that the Minister may be compelled to make orders rendering inoperative any forward contracts or transactions entered into after the publication of this notice.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LONDON, October 22nd.

A British—Belgian *communiqué* states:—

The enemy, throughout the day, endeavoured to maintain his positions on the Lys "derivation" canal.

Several counter-attacks, with a view to retaking our bridgehead, were repulsed.

The Belgians crossed the "derivation" canal at several points.

The retreating Germans threw 200 vehicles into the Bruges—Ghent Canal.

The French improved their bridgeheads south of Deynze and advanced three kilometres.

Other French troops, farther south, crossed the Lys.

The French have taken 1,100 prisoners.

The Second British Army advanced a mile between the Lys and the Scheldt and established a bridgehead on the right bank of the Scheldt east of Pecq.

BRITISH TROOPS ENTER VALENCIENNES.

LYONS, October 23rd.

In spite of the resistance of the enemy in Flanders, the French succeeded in enlarging their bridgehead at Deynze.

The British made fresh progress between Tournai and Valenciennes and took Froyennes. They are now only 1,500 metres from Tournai, and have occupied Anzin and entered the suburbs of Valenciennes.

The Tenth Army again advanced on the Serre front and reached the banks of the river from Auzi-sur-Serre to Mortiers.

It is clear that the enemy retreat has not yet reached the limit and that he is endeavouring to maintain the pivot before Pâas of St. Enay. If this yields the situation of the German army immediately becomes very dangerous. *French Wireless.*

EARLIER CABLES.

TWO MILES FROM VALENCIENNES.

LONDON, October 21st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was sharp fighting at night-time and in the early morning for the possession of Amerval which we captured on October 20th. We repulsed determined attempts to regain the village.

The enemy this morning unsuccessfully attempted to drive in our advance forces in the neighbourhood of the Cambrai-Bavai road. We took a few prisoners.

We continue to progress to the east and north of Denain despite considerable opposition.

We are within two miles of Valenciennes and have reached the general line La Sentinelle—St. Amand—Rougy, Tain-tigues.

We hold the west bank of the Scheldt and for several miles to the north of, Rensselaers, north-west of Tournai.

ENEMY'S RESISTANCE INCREASING.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—As a result of local fighting during the night we advanced our line to the left bank of the Escaillon river, to the south of Thiant; the western portion of which is in our possession.

We further progressed between Valenciennes and Tournai. The enemy's resistance on this front is increasing.

In the Tournai sector, as a result of sharp fighting at night, we expelled the enemy from the village of Oree and from the woods in the neighbourhood of Froyennes. We are within a mile of the town.

BELGIANS' PROGRESS.

LONDON, October 22nd.

A Belgian *communiqué* states:—

We continued our advance, driving the enemy to the eastern bank of the Derivation canal between the Dutch frontier near Eede and south of Meerendree. We captured 200 prisoners.

PRESSURE MAINTAINED ON WHOLE FRONT.

LONDON, October 22nd.

A British Belgian *communiqué* states that pressure is being maintained on the whole of the front. The Germans in their hurried retreat in the north abandoned all their coastal guns, some of them intact.

The French, across the Lys, repulsed violent counter-attacks and improved their bridgeheads. The British reached the Scheldt between Baillou and Sellenin and advanced a mile between the Scheldt and the Lys despite lively resistance.

ADVANCE TOWARDS GHENT.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on the 22nd instant, says:—This morning, strong French forces serving with the Belgian army attacked to the north of the British Second Army in the direction of Ghent, making excellent progress.

The British First Army captured Thaint yesterday morning but a strong counter-attack caused us to withdraw from a portion of the village to the east of the Escaillon river. The weather is good.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 21st.

A wireless German official message states:—The enemy on both sides of Bolekies was brought to a standstill at the heights to the east and south of the town.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

GERMANS EVERYWHERE REPULSED.

LONDON, October 23rd.

A French *communiqué* states:—We forced the enemy on the Serre front to retreat to Affres. We captured Chalendar and Grand-Lys despite obstinate resistance. Our line skirts the Serre to Oorliers, passes the outskirts of Frordimont and Cohardille and then continues along the Buz canal. The Germans twice renewed attacks east of Vouziers but were everywhere repulsed.

VIOLENT ATTACKS BY THE ENEMY.

LONDON, October 22nd.

A French *communiqué* states:—North of the Oise there has been great enemy artillery during the night.

We reached the railway north-east of Auzi-sur-Serre and also St. Jacques farm north-west of Chahandry.

On the plateau east of Vouziers the fighting, which began yesterday, has diminished in intensity. It is confirmed that yesterday's enemy attacks were very violent. We identified elements belonging to seven divisions.

ALLIED TROOPS FIRM ON THE DUTCH BORDER.

LONDON, October 21st.

A Havas message states:—

Fresh advances are recorded on the whole front, from Flanders to the Meuse region.

In Flanders, the French, Belgian and British troops, fighting in grand unison, have combined to throw back their adversary, who is in front of the Bruges Canal.

King Albert's troops are firmly fixed on the left flank of the Dutch border.

The capture of Thielt, by the French troops, in spite of the Germans' determined resistance, constitutes a decisive phase in the great operation.

EARLIER CABLES.

CONTINUED FRENCH ADVANCE.

LONDON, October 22nd.

A French *communiqué* states:—Today we resumed the advance between the Oise and the Serre. On the right we carried Nesbrecourt and Richtecourt capturing 50 prisoners. We advanced on the left between Lucy and Villers-le-Sec despite vigorous resistance. The Germans frequently counter-attacked heavily on the plateau east of Vouziers. All positions were maintained.

AMERICAN LINE ADVANCED.

LONDON, October 22nd.

An American *communiqué* states:—In the course of stubborn fighting to the north of Verdun we advanced our line at several points. We captured Hill 297, ejected the enemy from Rappes wood and took 281 prisoners and a number of machine-guns. We improved our positions further west.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

CONVOY OF LIGHTERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, October 23rd.

A French Eastern *communiqué* states:—The French captured a convoy of loaded enemy lighters at Lompalanka on the Danube.

The Serbians, north of Aleksinatz, advanced despite strong resistance. Their cavalry, east of Paracin, captured a part of the baggage of the headquarters of the 217th German Division, including General von Gallwitz's archives and luggage.

FRENCH TROOPS REACH THE DANUBE.

LYONS, October 23rd.

The French arrived on the banks of the Danube at Lompalanka and captured a convoy of barges.

The Serbian cavalry reached Paracin, 55 kilometres north of Aleksinatz. *French Wireless.*

RUMANIA'S HOUR OF DELIVERANCE.

LONDON, October 21st.

A Havas message states:—

The advance of the Serbian and French troops in Northern Serbia is being watched by the entire Rumanian nation. It is looked upon as the hour of deliverance from General Mackensen's rule.

ALLIES REACH THE DANUBE.

LONDON, October 22nd.

A French Eastern *communiqué* states:—French troops on October 19th reached the Danube in the region of Vidin and proceeded to stop the traffic. An enemy monitor was forced ashore under our gunfire.

The Allied forces captured Zaitchar. The Serbians on the Morava are in contact, north of Aleksinatz and Krushevat, with the Germans who are strongly entrenched.

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S FEAT.

LONDON, October 22nd.

When two hostile submarines meet success comes to the one which is keeping the better look-out and is the more ready to drive. A British and a German submarine met recently. The enemy had crossed the North Sea and was looking for a ship to pounce on.

The British submarine was returning to her base after an arduous cruise, but she was the more alert. She dived before she had been sighted by the enemy, fired two torpedoes and through her periscope watched the explosion. When she came to the surface, five minutes later, the captain of the German submarine was swimming among the oil and wreckage. He was the only survivor.

DECREASING CRIME.

REMARKABLE FIGURES.

Some remarkable figures regarding the great decrease in crime since the war were given by Sir Evelyn Ruggles Brise, chairman of the Prison Commissioners, at a lecture at the Overseas Press Centre, recently. Previous to the war, he said, there were sixty-nine penal establishments, five convict prisons, fifty-six local prisons, four Borstal institutions, two preventive detention institutions for habitual criminals, and two State reformatories for inebriates. The great decrease in crime was shown by the daily average population of these places before the war and now:—

Before war, 1913.

Convict prisons 2,704 1,393

Local prisons 13,705 7,335

Borstal institutions 928 730

State inebriate reformatories 81 3

In 1903 one person in 173 of the community was imprisoned, in 1913 it had fallen to 1 in 271. The fall since the war might to some extent be explained by the social conditions arising out of a state of war by the call upon the manhood of the nation, thus diverting many from an idle and unprofitable life; and also to the "enough" opportunities for employment. For many years before the war there had been manifest symptoms of a decrease of crime in this country, i.e., of serious crime dealt with on indictment, or of the more serious offences tried summarily. Thus, of this category, in 1903 1 in 379 were imprisoned, in 1913 1 in 596, and since the war it had fallen to 1 in 1,322. He believed that, apart from the special conditions arising out of the war, the great army of offenders was being gradually diminished by the policy which had been actively pursued of concentrating attention on the young offender—the juvenile-adult from 16 to 21. They tried to catch 'ho of the incipient criminal of this age, and this they did effectively by the Borstal system. Twenty years ago nearly 20,000 of these lads arrived at prison; now the number was about 4,000. Owing to the admirable work of the After-Care Society, from 70 to 80 per cent. were saved from a life of crime. A striking result of the salvage work among the young was seen in a steady decrease of those convicted under thirty years of age, and the remarkable falling-off in the graver forms of crime. Thus sentences to penal servitude during the ten years before the war fell from 1,000 to 500, and the longer sentences of imprisonment from about 3,000 to 2,000. It was probable also that a considerable part of the decrease since 1914 might be attributed to the new facilities provided by the Criminal Justice Administration Act, which permitted the Courts to give a defendant time up to seven days in which to pay the fine.

WAR WORK IN PRISON.

The reduction in the principal crimes and offences had been remarkable. The average for the ten years prior to 1914 showed that the figures for:—

Burglary and housebreaking had fallen from 2,400 to 800.

Larceny from 22,400 to 900.

Assaults from 11,300 to 1,600.

Drunkenness from 62,000 to 3,700.

The fall in the number committed for drunkenness was one of the most remarkable results of the war. Thus, in London and thirty-six of the largest boroughs, the number of convictions had fallen from 118,000 since the war broke out to 30,000—a decrease of over 70 per cent. This result was due, no doubt, to a very large extent, to the drastic restrictions on the liquor traffic. Other causes had co-operated, the principal being the co-operation of the Prison Commissioners had arrived was that where employment was easy and plentiful, and where, at the same time, there was a severe restriction of the opportunities for spending wages in intoxicating drink, there was the probability that the records of crime would be very low in the community.

The appeal made to the patriotism of the prison workers, said the speaker, had met with splendid response. Since August, 1914, more than 17,000,000 articles had been distributed to the Admiralty, War Office, General Post Office, etc., for war purposes. Over 70 per cent. of the inmates of prisons had been allocated entirely to war work. Only 2 per cent. of the prisoners were employed on "low-grade industries, such as oakum picking, in the Forces or in labour units. Remarkable examples had occurred of men with the gravest penal histories performing acts of sacrifice and gallantry, and many had been promoted or decorated. One violent criminal, after being invited from the Service, volunteered to save another man's life by giving his blood for transfusion. He contracted blood poisoning, and was sent to England very ill. After recovery he obtained a first-class certificate as bombing instructor, and returned to the front, where he won the Military Medal and the D.C.M., and his officer reported: "He is one of our best N.C.O.s, and has rendered splendid service throughout, and after three months' steps had been taken to train and equip inmates of Borstal institutions for service in the field, and since the beginning of the war over 1,500 of these lads between 16 and 21 had been enlisted. The staff of the prisons, many of whom were old soldiers and sailors, had responded with splendid patriotism to the call of duty, and nearly 900 out of 2,400 of the subordinate ranks had enlisted.

BRITISH CLOTHES AMERICANS.

The British Government recently issued contracts to British manufacturers for military cloths to refit 200,000 American troops. This order, which exceeds all records, is in addition to contracts under execution for the British and French armies. No cloth is henceforth to be made for civilian use except under permit.

U. V. P.

People who know Good Brandy, will tell you that those letters represent a high standard in the Brandy World.

We have just received from Messrs. J. G. MONNET OF COGNAC, a small shipment of their famous Brandy; which compares favourably with Brandies of any price on the local market.

U. V. P. 3 Star

(Guaranteed over 18 years old).

\$36.—per case, Duty Paid.

U. V. P. No. 1.

\$30.—a case, Duty Paid.

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO.,

New Government Buildings.

TEL. NO. 188.

EXAMINATION OF PASSPORTS

JAPANESE OFFICIALS' INQUISITION.

Mr. Robert Young, editor of the *Japan Chronicle*, who was recently in Shanghai, has some interesting remarks to make on the examination of passports in Japan, of which he has recently had some practical experience. He says in the *N.Y. Daily News* that, to judge by a recent experience on the *Shingo Maru* entering Japanese ports from Manila, Hongkong and Shanghai, the Japanese police officers appear to conceive that it is their duty to institute a personal inquisition into the antecedents stretching as far back as the ancestors of the fourth generation. At Nagasaki, several of the passengers were put to an inquisition lasting ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, partly, it would seem, for purposes of curiosity and partly for practice in English. An American missionary, who has been out in the Far East for many years, was asked what college he was a graduate of, whether he had taken a degree and what degree it was. The same passenger was asked if he was married, and replying in the affirmative, was asked where his wife was. On being satisfied on this score, the inquisitor proceeded to ask if the passenger had any children. Learning that there were three children living (none of these being on board, it must be remembered), he then desired to know their ages, and so the inquisition went on. All this time not the slightest defect had been discovered in the passport held by Dr. —, which had been issued by the American authorities in China in the usual way to one who was well known in missionary work.

If this sort of thing is to continue why trouble to get passports?

HOW MUCH MONEY HAVE YOU GOT?

What is the value of a passport if the information concerning the holder is to be treated as of no account? Why should a lady be asked to state whether she was married, seeing that the passport with its information that she is a married woman gives all the information that can rightly be required? As indicating the slight knowledge of English possessed by one of the police officials at Nagasaki set to examine passports, he asked one lady what year she was married, and on being told it was in 1899, he remarked, after consideration, that she must have been married 90 years! Probably he meant 19, but it seems extremely doubtful whether the information concerning the validity of passports acquired by an official with so little knowledge of English is likely to be of value. Of what importance can it possibly be to ascertain whether the passport-holder has any friends in Japan, who they are, and what is their social or commercial position? Yet such questions were put. If a lady is travelling, why should there be an inquisition into the business carried on by her husband; the firm he is connected with, or his position in the firm? Even these questions are harmless compared to an interrogatory repeatedly put by the Nagasaki police official. "How much money have you got?" To be asked this question before a large number of people waiting their turn to be subjected to the ordeal is embarrassing, and when one Russian officer whose passport was in order, and who had answered all interrogatories satisfactorily, was asked this question, he replied "Plenty," and seemed disinclined to say more. Thereupon the editor of the *Chronicle*, whose passport was next in order to be examined, asked the official what authority he had to put such questions. The official replied he was asking the questions under the authority of regulations issued by the Japanese Government. It was then pointed out to him that no regulations issued could justify many of the questions that were being put, that all questions should be directed to the identity of the person holding the passport, that before issuing passports the respective Consular authorities had put all the questions that were relevant, and that it was an insult to the Governments issuing the passports to ignore the information embodied in the documents and issued under the seal of the various Governments concerned.

EVERY MAN'S SUSPECT.

This explanation of the duties of an examiner of passports appeared to startle the official considerably, and after that the questions he put were more discreet. When the editor in his own case pointed out that all the legitimate information required was embodied in the passport, and that he declined to answer any other questions, the official passed the document without a word. The whole thing is a farce. Where there is no reason for doubting the holder's bona fides, questions with a view to establishing identity are clearly in order, but to treat every bearer of a passport as a suspect is to destroy the very object with which the document is issued, which is that reputable persons may pass from one country to another without interference. These suspicions of passports are begun at Nagasaki, repeated at Kobe, and again repeated at Yokohama, as if it were impossible for the officials at one port to trust those at another. The whole proceeding, while causing the maximum amount of irritation, is absolutely useless as at present conducted. It requires thorough reorganization in the interests of efficiency and care should at least be taken that officials sent to board ships for the purpose of examining passports have a good working knowledge of English.

WAR FILMS IN THE ORIENT

THE CARELESS NURSE AND HER HANDKERCHIEF.

The Peking correspondent of *The Times* recently sent home the following:—A letter from Lanchow-fu, in the far West of China, gives a picturesque account of the experiences of one of the British war films recently shown in that city. Apparently there is no such thing as a cinema palace in Lanchow-fu, and the film was presented in the large hall of the Anhui Club, lent by the Governor and other officials. The Commissioner of Police entered upon the duties of advance agent with zeal, and posted the city with proclamations announcing the exhibition. He further provided troops to guard the doors, and the Governor ordered the supply of electric light free. Two missionaries did showmen, and made a very good job of it.

The whole business was too novel to be an immediate success in an unsophisticated place like Lanchow-fu. But the fame of the show spread quickly, and after the first night it was a case of house full all the time. Soldiers and police in uniform were allowed in free, and many of them slept on the premises in order to be there at the next performance. It is the pleasant Oriental custom for a person of standing to be accompanied wherever he goes by a large retinue. When such a one dines out his rag-tag and bobtail have the natural right to enter in likewise, and to be fed up to the neck. On this principle every ticket-holder had a queue at his back, and if it had not been for the soldiers at the door the takings would have totalled a dollar, representing 10 ten-cent tickets, although a full thousand would have witnessed the show. One man, one ticket, was an unpopular departure, and evasion was rampant. Men with lanterns claimed the special privilege to attend their masters, some crawled in between the legs of the crowd and some borrowed soldiers' caps or tunics in their eagerness to get a free look. Infants in arms were proclaimed free, and when the people understood it they came festooned round their necks. The waiting crowds were so enormous as to see those who tried to get in without paying turned back. Practically none of those who attended the exhibition had ever seen moving pictures before, and very few indeed had the scientific knowledge to understand how it was done. It is a curious characteristic of the uneducated Oriental that he can look at an engine or an aeroplane, or any other mechanical marvel, and take no interest in its construction or the way or wherefore of its ability to move. It is enough for him that it is some invention of the foreigner.

FUTURE OF AIR TRAVEL.

MR. HANDLEY PAGE'S FORECAST.

Mr. Handley Page, speaking at a meeting at the Automobile Club in London, prophesied that as soon as peace was declared it would be possible to open an air service between London and Marseilles, with a single stop at Paris for an overhaul and the taking in of petrol. Before the war the actual transit of mails from London to Constantinople took 72 hours. By air the journey could be made in 20 hours. Rome could be reached in 12 hours instead of 42 hours. Marseilles in eight hours instead of 23 hours. He was convinced that an 800-mile service could be run at a profit, both for mails and passengers, at a rate but little in excess of that now in force. He based his calculations on the use of a medium-sized machine making non-stop flights of 400 miles. Each would be provided with 300 horse-power engines, and would carry 4,400lb. of revenue-earning load in addition to the pilot and mechanic, and the petrol necessary for a five-hour flight. There would be first-class aerodromes at each end of the route, and another in the middle, completely equipped for overhauling and repairing machines. Second-class aerodromes, with necessary equipment, would be provided every 100 miles, these latter corresponding to the ordinary stations of a railway. He provided for 24 machines running a minimum service of six machines each way per day. Such a service could be provided for a capital of under £500,000. The annual cost would be under £300,000. The cost per ton mile would work out at 20d., and the cost per passenger mile to 1.8d. Merchandise if the passenger rate were to be kept down, a 600 horse-power machine could carry comfortably six passengers, totalling say 900lb., and 3,600lb. of postal matter and merchandise, and it would be commercially possible to carry those six passengers at 1s. per lb. per 800 miles. This would amount to 24d. per mile. On the basis of 1s. per lb. per 800 miles, the charge for carrying letters that distance would be less than 1d. per ounce, and that charge would cover also the handling of the mail. At the cost of ordinary first-class travelling, every part of the globe would be accessible to the traveller by aeroplane. America would become within reach in a day and a half, and to the airman America was no more distant than Manchester was at the end of the 19th century. This time would come when an Englishman in New York would see his London paper the morning after its publication, and the same thing would apply to the whole continent of Europe. He agreed that reliability would be everything.

Mr. Joseph Ward said that he had decided as Postmaster-General of New Zealand to introduce 25 planes to New Zealand to carry the mails from one end of the country to the other as soon as the war was over.



Thinking of Blighty.

Do you ever think of Blighty and all the suffering that this war has brought? If you do you will buy

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society WAR BOND DRAWING

December 31st, 1918.

Tickets on Sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs and Stores.

[3335]

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

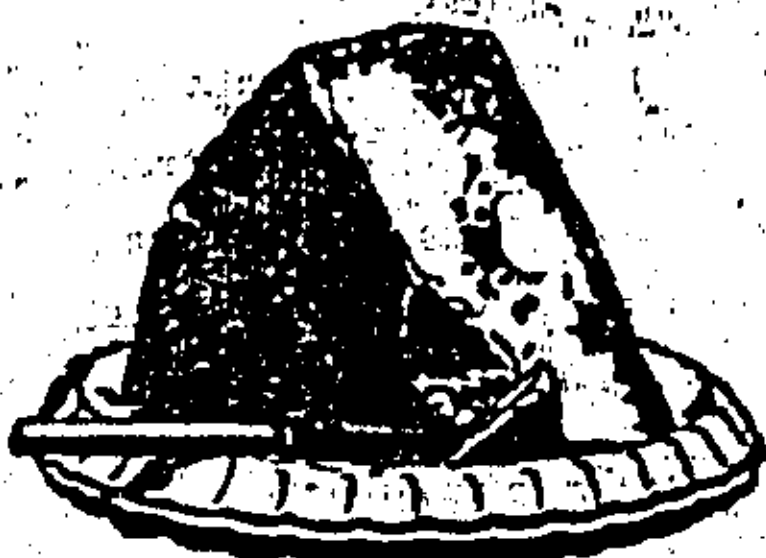
Variety of uses.

The uses to which LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE can be put, are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for flavouring Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc.

In India, a favourite "Pick-me up" is LEA & PERRINS' Sauce with Soda-water.



Lea & Perrins

The Original & Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LA MINERVA CIGARS

have that purity and fragrance that appeal to all smokers. Established in the year 1883, and with all the experience and wisdom gained in the manufacture of Cigars for over thirty years, it is not to be wondered at that these cigars are so popular. They are manufactured from the most carefully selected leaf grown in the fields of tobacco province in the valley of Cayman.

IN GREAT ASSORTMENT, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:—

Fancy Tales,	Monarcas,	Reina Maria,
Imperialas,	Perfectos,	Epicures,
Ministros,	Estrellas,	Panetelas,
Army and Navy,	Lords of England,	

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL



Superior to Emulsions of Cod Liver oil. Each tiny Morrhual capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil. Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies. Sold in bottles of 100 capsules. Sold by all chemists.



"REMY MARTIN"
BRANDY

APPLY TO

THORESEN & Co.,
HONGKONG.

MANAGER

BLACKHOUSE, LTD.

Canton.

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HARBOR REPORTS
of the MEETING of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the
Session 1917.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS

PRICE

"Daily Press" Office.

ROYAL



\$140

ROYAL
LASTS LONGER
BECAUSE

Every part of the Royal is built to produce the finest work and to last for years and years. It has ended the evils of lost alignment and excessive repairs.

We give you the advantage of the recent high exchange by quoting the following exceptionally low prices—

10 \$140. 14 \$160. 18 \$180.



ALEX. ROSS & Co.
4, Des Vaux Road Central.
Telephone 27.

1814 ESTABLISHED 1914
100 YEARS.

JOHN HADDON AND CO.

Export and Import Agents

For ONE HUNDRED YEARS in the CITY OF LONDON we have acted as Buying and Selling Agents for Traders, Storekeepers, Growers of Colonial Produce.

Are you requiring the services of London Agents to promote your interests? We shall be pleased to enter into correspondence with a view to arranging terms to mutual advantage.

BANK CREDITS ARRANGED.
CASH ADVANCED AGAINST SHIPMENTS.

JOHN HADDON AND CO.

Colonial Merchants and Produce Agents.
SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

PACIFISTS AT PLUMSTEAD.

MR. R. McDONALD, M.P., MOBBED.

Riotous proceedings characterised a meeting arranged to be held on Plumstead-common, recently, under the auspices of the Independent Labour party and the Woolwich Trades and Labour Council, and at which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., had been announced to speak. In the meantime a procession of members of the Royal Arsenal Branch of the National Federation of Discharged and Demobilised Sailors and Soldiers marched on to the common, carrying banners bearing the inscription "All patriots; so to hell with Ramsay MacDonald and his German comrades." They at once commenced their meeting, a Mr. Roderick being called upon to speak. He said that instead of it being a mark of honour, the Silver Badge had come to be regarded by certain officials as a mark of dishonour. When Ramsay MacDonald mounted the platform of his party Mr. Stubbs and Mrs. Dacre Fox would proceed there and ask him three questions, namely:

1. Are you out to win the war?
2. Are you a friend or enemy of Germany?
3. Are you wishing for a peace at Germany's price?

If those questions were unsatisfactorily answered, then, Mr. Roderick said, the platform would be stormed, and they would all take part in the fight.

At this moment the crowd were told that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had commenced his meeting, and a rush was instantly made towards the spot where the I.L.P. had got together a large gathering. They had a banner inscribed "Woolwich Patriotic and Labour Council combine to conquer, that justice may prevail." This was conspicuously held. The stewards of each party were armed with thick ash sticks, and the approach of the discharged soldiers was signalled by a fire of stones, and several of the I.L.P. men were more or less badly injured. Then a rush was made by both parties met, and for ten minutes sticks and stones hurled through the air, and men were carried to the rear bleeding profusely. Most of the wounds received were on the head. What happened to Mr. MacDonald was not very clear, but apparently he had been well surrounded by his supporters, and he came out of the first scrimmage, at any rate, without a scratch. Shortly afterwards both parties resumed their meetings.

Major Graham Pole, late of the Northumberland Fusiliers and prospective candidate for East Grinstead, next spoke at the I.L.P. gathering, and said it was no argument to shout a man down. He had commanded a battalion in France, and had gone through the battle of Loos. "We were fighting out there for freedom," he said, "and it is a scandal to come home now and find in our country that we are unable to obtain free speech."

A SHOWER OF STONES.

At this stage there were indications of a rush for the opposition platform, but the organiser of the Trades and Labour meeting appealed to the crowd to keep to their own meeting, saying that when the time came to face their opponents they would do so. "Defence, not defence," he said. "We appeal to the soldiers and sailors here who were trade unionists before the war, and who will come back into civil life after the war to support us."

Mr. W. F. Watson, of the A.S.E., holding up a large stone, said: "I ask you what you think of Englishmen throwing a stone like that because we happen to be standing on a public platform and expressing ideas which we hold to be good ones. I don't mind telling you what I am. I am a revolutionary Socialist. You disagree with me on principle. You disagree with my ideas, but what do you think of a man who can throw a thing like this? Heavens alive, are we afraid of them? (Cries of "No.") Am I afraid of them? I don't care a tinker's cuss for them. I don't care for ten thousand of the scoundrels."

There were calls for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and runners went around that during the night he had disappeared in a motor-car. However, while Lance Corporal Hayward, late of the Sussex Regiment, was speaking Mr. MacDonald made a dramatic reappearance, accompanied by several of his supporters, he edged his way through the crowd, and mounted the platform. There, waving immediately an uproar, and stones again began to fly from all directions. Mr. MacDonald faced the fusillade for a minute or two and endeavored to speak, but his voice was quite inaudible above the din. A rush was made for the platform, and Mr. MacDonald again disappeared. His place was taken by another speaker, who faced the mob with arms extended, and excitedly shouted "Do you call yourselves Englishmen?" Several women then appeared behind him, and there were shouts from the crowd, "Is it a man's place to have women to shield him?" The speeches proceeded without much interruption for another quarter of an hour, and the opposition party also obtained a patient hearing for the same period. The Trades and Labour meeting eventually broke up after about an hour, leaving the opposition meeting still in progress. Mr. MacDonald did not again make his appearance on the common. The crowd which had surrounded the Trades and Labour meeting left the common singing "Britons never shall be slaves," and three cheers were given for Mr. MacDonald, and also for the policemen.

When the Ramsay MacDonald group broke up a great many arguments, many of which ended in blows, took place. One serious fracas resulted in a man's wrist being badly lacerated. There were dozens of animated groups of persons on the common, and these now and again came into contact and eventually blows. Mr. Stubbs's supporters carried on their meeting for a full half-hour after the Trades Council meeting had disbanded. The pitch where the platform had been was thickly strewn with stones which had been thrown at the speakers. Broken sticks also bore evidence of the severity of the fighting. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was well protected by stalwart supporters, and got away unscathed.

LABOUR AND PEACE.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS' POSITION.

Addressing a Labour conference at Birmingham, recently, Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., said the policy of the Labour party had been assailed as pacifist and defeatist, simply because their method of approaching the problem of the peace settlement was different from others. With the information he possessed when he made his speech at Northampton, he believed that the general principles of their memorandum had practically been accepted by the parties of the Central Powers, though he had had to admit he had been much too sanguine in the generous estimate he had placed upon the reply of the German Socialist Majority. He candidly confessed that as the matter now stood he was bitterly disappointed with the attitude of the German Socialist Majority, though it was still too obscure for him to say they definitely rejected those principles. Having admitted that, was it wrong to welcome any evidence of returning sanity on the part of the German Socialists, or to welcome what he had reason then to regard as proof of a changed attitude and a new spirit in the enemy countries? Was it not the duty of men in his position—a supporter of the war, as he had always been—to be on the alert to seize every opportunity to promote the policy of international understanding to which Allied Labour and Socialism stood pledged?

Knowing what the war meant in terms of human life and happiness, he was anxious to close no possible avenue to world peace in harmony with the principle of justice and right. That was the reason which made him welcome what seemed to him to be the first signs of a change of heart and mind in the Central Empires, and the explanation of his readiness to believe that reason and goodwill was not entirely extinguished in the enemy countries. If misunderstandings had arisen, it was because the representatives of the working-class parties on both sides had not been allowed freely to interchange their views.

NOT DEFEATIST.

Labour's international policy was not one of compromise with the militarist rulers of Germany or a surrender to the predatory aims of German Imperialism; it was not a policy of weakness and disunity such as led the Russian people to the debacle of Brest-Litovsk. It was a policy inspired by the desire to win the war for freedom and democracy. If it were defeatist, how was it that the Prime Minister's statement of the Government's war aims last January was not inconsistent with it; that propaganda departments of the Government had sought to assist in circulating the memorandum in the enemy countries; and that the German government, even now, suppressed the circulation of the document among the German people?

Mr. Henderson challenged anyone to show that he was more a defeatist than General Smuts, who declared at Glasgow that the Allies were not fighting to make a dictated peace in Berlin, were not aiming at that sort of victory, and, as far as he could see, would not achieve that victory. Labour was not defeatist. It was only trying to vindicate its faith in the spirit of internationalism, and to justify its conviction that a just and lasting peace could only be attained by the conscious resolution of the peoples of all countries. Labour declared that, whoever won, the people would have lost unless the struggle ended in the abolition of all war and the establishment of an international system to supersede the present system based on steady force. Labour had not given its steady and unwavering support to the Allies' effort in order to achieve a victory which would keep alive the old feuds, intensify the old antagonisms, and permanently fasten upon the mankind of the free nations the chains of enforced military service.

"SMASHING OF GERMANY."

He warned the organised workers that desperate efforts would be made at the General Election to secure their support for the kind of victory which meant the smashing of Germany and a dictated peace which might be not a peace of ideals, but of Imperialism and greed of the nature of that imposed upon Russia and Roumania by the military Imperialists of Germany. That sort of victory could be attained if the Allies paid the price of it, but it meant that the game must be played out to the last move, and the pawns in that game were the lives of men. "The organised workers and the great mass of public opinion do not desire that kind of victory," said Mr. Henderson. "We of the working-class movement hold that the moment all the belligerents are ready to substitute reason for force and international co-operation for national aggression the war should cease. We believe the moment will come when the German Government will be compelled to yield to the combined pressure of the Allied armies and of their own disillusioned and deceived people. Their policy was therefore to convert the German people into Allies with them against the militarist autocracy which masqueraded as a Government in Germany. That was why they sought an international meeting, but there could be no such meeting until the parties of the Central Powers accepted the inter-Allied Memorandum as a basis of discussion. In such a meeting, Allied Labour and Socialism would not betray the Allied cause, but vindicate it as the cause of freedom and democracy. It was their manifest duty to develop the germs of the understanding contained in the replies of the Hungarian, Austrian and Bulgarian parties; and to convince the German Majority that their attitude was an obstacle to peace."

THEATRE ROYAL.

"OUR DAY"

PERFORMANCES

OR

"THE BARTON MYSTERY"

A spoofic fantasy in 4 parts by Walter Hackett

ON

THURSDAY, 7th November

AND

SATURDAY, 9th November

AT 9-15 P.M.

There will be no private booking or sale of advance tickets, so that it will rest entirely with the public to secure good seats.

For the FIRST NIGHT prices will be as follows—

Centre Block, Dress Circle	...	\$10.
Remaining	...	\$5.
Stalls	...	\$5.
Pit and Gallery	...	\$2.

and for the SECOND NIGHT—

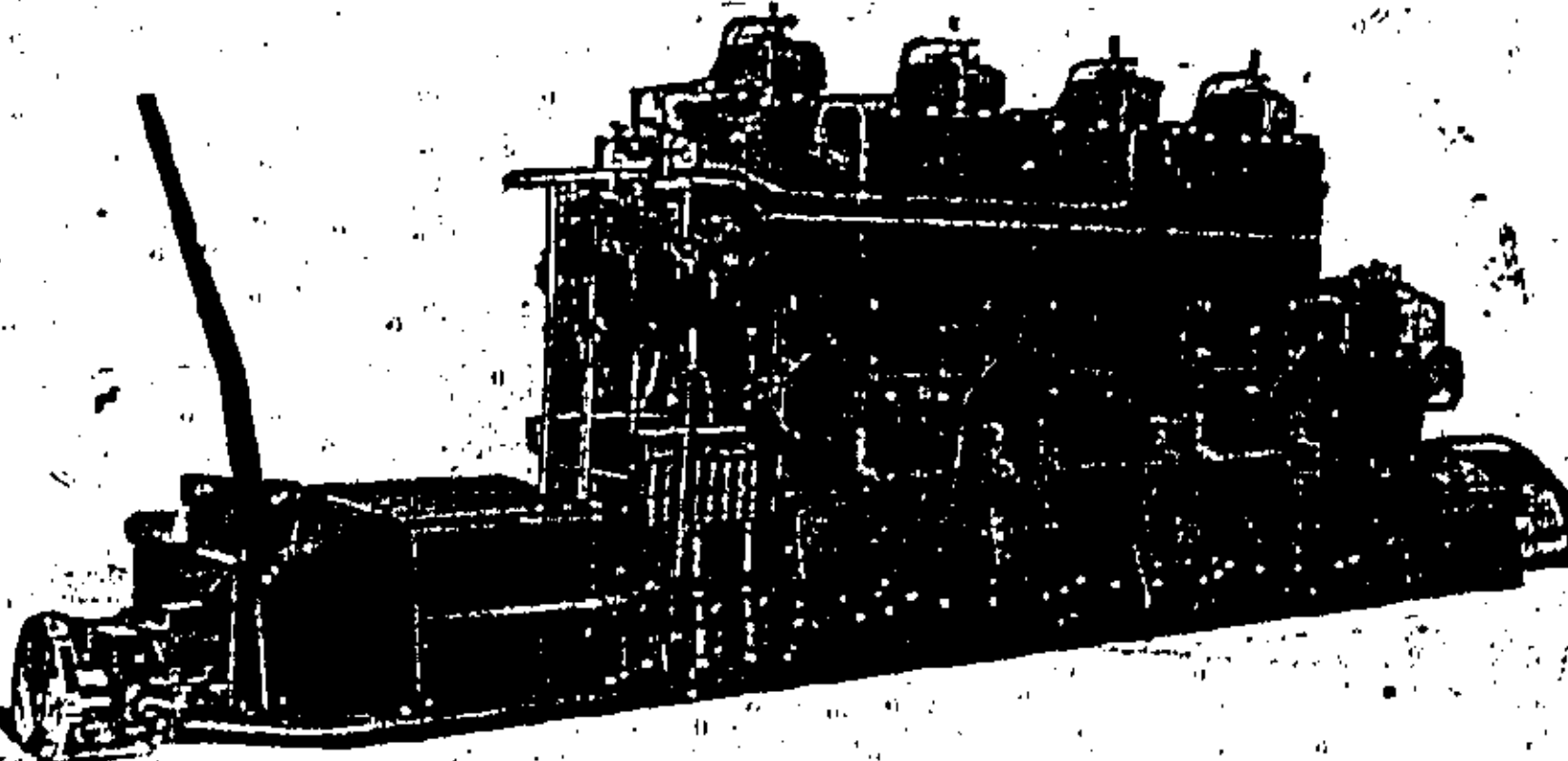
Dress Circle	...	\$5.
Stalls	...	\$4.
Pit and Gallery	...	\$2.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half-prices on Second Night.

BOOKING NOW OPENS AT MOUTRIE'S.

[2544]

J. & C. G. BOLINDERS CRUDE OIL ENGINES



The Engine for economy and reliability. The Engine that is NOT a Diesel.
The Engine with invisible exhaust. The Engine that is NOT a Semi-Diesel.

THE ENGINE THAT IS THE BOLINDER AND THE STANDARD FOR HOT BULB ENGINES

With and without water-trip. Yearly output over 70,000 H.P.

Stocks kept. Spares always on hand.

Number of Engines of large sizes available from factory.

Delivery and prices on application.

Sole Agents for the East:

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

Machinery Department, Hongkong.

Cable Address: "AREOLA"

A GOOD INVESTMENT

is always sought after. Any expenditure, however, which promotes one's well-being is a sound investment. Good health, undoubtedly, is one of the greatest assets a man or woman can possess for without it none can be at their best physically or mentally. Minor good health, the joy of life is dimmed. Beecham's Pills are a paying investment for all who desire to promote and maintain good health. It is wise to have recourse to this wonderful specific on the first signs of indigestion. When the stomach is disordered, when the appetite is poor, when the bowels are irregular, the liver sluggish or you feel generally out of sorts you cannot do better than take a few doses of this world-famous medicine. You will certainly benefit. There are ample returns in health and satisfaction for all who invest in the remedy.

Beecham's Pills

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, England.
Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9/4 (36 pills) 1/14 (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).



R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRAZ" LINE OF STEAMERS.

SALES TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND

INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKNELL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 26th	Oct. 2 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHIN HUA"	On 27th	Oct. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SING AN"	On 29th	Oct. Noon.
TIENSHIN	"HUTCHOW"	On 30th	Oct. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 31st	Oct. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MALES and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Whampoa.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"KAITAN" — Capt. A. E. Hodgins — FRIDAY, 25th Oct. at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG" — Capt. J. W. Evans — FRIDAY, 1st Nov. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SARSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
Colombo		Str. from Colombo	Marseilles	London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Straits about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DAVIES, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to—

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU 11,200 tons	SAT. 2nd Nov. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,240 tons	SAT. 16th Nov. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,800 tons	SAT. 14th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YETOROFU MARU 8,600 tons	SAT. 28th Oct.
KOBE	KOSOKU MARU 7,000 tons	28th Oct.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong

1 SUWA MARU — THURS. 14th Nov. at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila & Hongkong.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
K. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 251 and 252

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	SAT. 2nd Nov.
SIBIRIA MARU	20,000	THURS. 14th Nov.
TENYO MARU	23,000	MON. 25th Nov.
SHINKU MARU	23,000	WED. 18th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIQA AND LIOUQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375. T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG)
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said.
MAI SEILLES LINE—Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Peking Round ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"CHICAGO MARU" — SATURDAY, 26th Oct. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, R. N. Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

KERLUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMAHAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA" November 21st.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Lee Hock Street, Tel. 164-3.

